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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XXI, No. 3

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934

WEDNESDAY BRYN MAWR
COLLEGE NEWS, 1934

PRICE 10 CENTS

Theory of Atomists Gives Opportunities for Varied Criticism

**Dr. Veltmann Uses Integration
of Infinitesimals as Escape
from Dilemma**

ELEMENTS ARE RELATED AS ENTITIES TO WHOLE

The universe must be made up of least, or smallest, parts or it will reduce itself to zeros. The Atomists were faced with this dilemma, said Dr. Veltmann, speaking in the Common Room on Thursday, October 25, because they did not realize that there was still a third way to explain natural phenomena.

The escape from the unhappy alternative which faced the Atomists lies in the possibility of conceiving the world as an integration of infinitesimals. These infinitesimals are differential ratios of functional changes. They correspond neither to atoms nor to zeros, but are fluctuations between being and non-being. Contrary to the independent atoms, these entities depend on each other. An infinitesimal divorced from a system, or unrelated to the whole, has absolutely no meaning.

To have the elements of the world relational entities in a systematic whole is a necessary conception when one considers the defectiveness of the old material arguments. The Atomists stated that everything which is complex must be derived from ultimate simples. This statement can only retain its validity if complexity and simplicity are absolute and unequivocal attributes of reality. It has been proved, however, that these so-called attributes are relative and cannot be absolutized. We cannot imagine a maximum complexity of simplicity any more than a maximum hardness or softness.

In postulating the existence of empty spaces, the Atomists not only ignored the possibility of light and electro-magnetism, but they transcended human experience. Their space was an abstraction of the extension that was attributed to material objects. They had to postulate this void in order to meet the problem that arose from their conviction that space was necessary to motion. This problem

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Support for Democrats Urged by Mrs. Manning

Now is the time to support the Administration, if it is to do anything constructive in the next two years. The coming election is therefore of "enormous importance and great future significance," as Dean Manning said in chapel on Tuesday, October twenty-third.

News from Washington shows that the Democratic victory is taken for granted there. But *The Literary Digest* poll shows a decided swing away from the Administration. Nothing is to be gained by defeating the Democrats; the Republicans have no program, and lack of support in Congress would simply tie the President's hands and keep the country marking time, or worse, for two years.

The Administration's aim reaches farther than an immediate return to prosperity, and is based on a desire to develop constructive, clear thinking about economics throughout the country.

The failure of the NRA, as well as of the Agricultural and Monetary programs, is more a matter of rumor than a case of fact. The Administration is suffering from its own excellent publicity, which caused the citizens, tremendously interested in what was going on, to expect immediate recovery.

As one who intends to support the Democratic ticket, Dean Manning believes that the President has brought business out of a state of anarchy and deliberate misleading, and that instead of re-establishing the old system that had failed, he is intellectually interested in experimenting until he can found a new age of economies.

Vocational Tea

Miss Dorothy Kahn, Director of the Federal Emergency Relief in Philadelphia, will speak on *College Women in Public Service* in the Common Room Friday, November 2, at 4.30. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend. Special invitations could be sent only to those who had signed on the lists last year. Miss Kahn will speak informally. Tea will be served at quarter past four.

Lecture Recital Given By Mr. Guy Marriner

**Music Is Emphasized as Means
of Evoking Subconscious
and Intuition**

CLASSICAL IS ART MUSIC

"A knowledge of music will enable you to interpret your work and your lives as nothing else in the universe can do," said Guy Marriner, in opening his six week series of lecture-recitals on the pianoforte music of the three preceding centuries in the Deanery Tuesday afternoon. He went on to emphasize that "music has always been a means of arousing human emotions and of evoking without restrictions the intuition and the subconscious."

In other countries throughout the centuries music has been an intrinsic part of every man's daily life. It brings about a regeneration of the heart and a desire for sympathetic communion that are among the noblest pleasures of life. Music should be not a recreation, but a Re-creation.

Piano music is the most universal form of tonal art and its literature is the largest. Although it lacks much that other instruments provide, it is the only essential solo instrument, and it far surpasses the voice and violin in range of melody and concurrent harmonies.

Music changes in form and style to meet the spiritual and aesthetic needs of each generation. At the end of the 16th century instrumental dance music in the suite form was popular. Even when these became more abstract the rhythm of the dance dominated them. In the early 18th century, after the development of the clavichord, the Italian sonata had become a formal structure whose essence was technique. Scarlatti, born two years before Bach, composed the best sonatas, which are generally all in one movement, divided into two main parts. In the *Pastorale* and the *Capriccio*, the great virtuoso's neat, pianistic style and fanciful freshness can easily be seen.

Classical is that which stands the test of time, that which is *Art* music as opposed to the tuneless music of the people. One can always tell through one's inner consciousness music that has been written with the life-blood of the Masters who heard, tested, rewrote, and polished the music of the spheres. In this whirlwind century of steel it is even harder for sensitive souls to pierce our materialization and release their genius. Therefore we cannot judge the classical music of our times, for it must not only endure the test of time, but must transmit into music the essence of the souls of this generation.

The *Classical Era* extends from Bach through Handel, Haydn, Mozart, to Beethoven. Brahms was a Romantic-classicist. The composers dealt with in the first three lectures are all of the classic Era, whose dominating spirit lies in form, technique, artistry, craftsmanship, the impersonal and the abstract.

The important thing to remember about Handel is his profound influence on the English public and the English creative genius in music up to our own century. His oratorios revolutionized English morals by inspiring reverence and awe in place of the usual obscenity of the day. His grandeur and formality bred a love of ceremony and a respect for convention that eventually helped to produce the

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Calendar

Thursday, November 1. Dr. Veltmann. 5.00 P. M. Common Room.

Thursday, November 1. Players' Club presents two one-act plays: *Riders to the Sea* and *The Twelve-Pound Look*. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Friday, November 2. Miss Kahn on *College Women in Public Service*. 4.30 P. M. Common Room.

Saturday, November 3. Varsity Hockey Game with Merion Cricket Club. 10.00 A. M.

Sunday, November 4. Sunday Evening Service conducted by Bishop Reifsnider. 7.30 P. M. Music Room.

Monday, November 5. Second Team Hockey vs. Germantown Cricket Club. 4.30 P. M.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean on *Dictatorship on Trial*. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Tuesday, November 6. Mr. Guy Marriner. Second Lecture-Recital. French Music of the XVIII Century: Papa Haydn, Mozart, the Gallant Knight; Lecture on Classicism, the Sonata Form. 5.00 P. M. Deanery.

Wednesday, November 7. *The House of Rothschild*, with George Arliss. 8.00 P. M. Goodhart.

Summer School Gives Stimulating Schedule

**English, Economics and History
Are the Subjects Featured
Among Courses**

RECREATION STRESSED

(Especially contributed by Eleanor Fabyan, '36, and Agnes Halsey, '36)

The Bryn Mawr Summer School is the parent organization of several American summer schools, which exist to give to industrial and domestic workers a better perspective through which they may deal more effectively with their problems and responsibilities as members of an industrial community. In 1921 the aim of the Bryn Mawr school was stated as follows:

"To offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; to stimulate an active and continued interest in the problems of our economic order; to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and of enjoyment of life. The school is not committed to any theory or dogma. It is conducted in a spirit of impartial inquiry, with freedom of discussion and teaching. Thus the students should gain a truer insight into the problems of industry and feel a more vital responsibility for their solution."

The six weeks' term is so short that the required subjects must be few and closely related. Economics and English are featured and pertinent history is taught under one or both of these heads.

Each girl is assigned to a group with which she studies throughout the term. A group includes not more than twenty girls, an Economics instructor, a History instructor, an assistant, and an undergraduate representative. There are few formal lectures. Nearly all classes are conducted as round table discussions, permitting the instructor to emphasize his points with examples from immediate experience. This method also gives the students a chance to benefit from each other's problems and solutions.

Music, Art, Dramatics, and Science are elective. Last summer, lectures on the History of Music with piano illustrations were given by a brilliant young pianist from New Zealand, Mr. Guy Marriner (who is now giving a series of concerts at the Deanery). The Science instructor set up exhibits in Room E, which were, in a modest way, reminiscent of the Franklin

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Miss Ely's Speech Rouses Enthusiasm

**Personal Contact. Is Necessary
to Official Understanding
of Popular Needs**

INERTIA AMONG VOTERS

"Friends, I'm used to having a hand!" declared Miss Gertrude Ely in mock indignation after the students assembled in the Music Room of Goodhart Hall on Thursday morning had greeted her appearance with the dignified silence customary in chapel. Thereupon, the audience, realizing it was participating in a political rally rather than a religious service, burst into applause that was more than satisfactory.

Although Miss Ely is the Democratic candidate for Pennsylvania State Senator, she did not mention the Democratic plank at all. Instead, she emphasized the necessity for people of all parties to be in personal contact with their political representatives. She considers it of equal importance that the politician maintain contact with the men and women he is representing, not only for reasons of state, but also for personal enjoyment and education.

"What a difference having a hand makes!" said Miss Ely, for by the sort of applause which welcomes her she is enabled to know her audiences. There are other means of identification, too. For instance, in the Pennsylvania Dutch counties, the first ten rows of seats are usually unoccupied, while there is a crowd standing behind the last row. Colored people crowd to the front in their eagerness to miss nothing. Every county has its own peculiarities, and the experience of learning these things is ample reward to a candidate even if he loses his fight.

"I suppose I'm the first candidate you've ever seen," continued Miss Ely, "and so this is a worth-while experience for you, too." For it is very, very important that the voter should know for whom he is voting. Such knowledge is especially requisite in a State like Pennsylvania, where there is an overwhelming majority of one party. This party grows fat on its power (Miss Ely's opponent weighs three hundred pounds) and lazily refuses to make an effort toward understanding its supporters and their interests even in campaign time. During legislative sessions, as many bills as possible, whether important or not, are discarded in the committees in order to make less work for the Senate.

This inertia exists in the minority party also. The few Pennsylvania Democrats are so hopelessly outnumbered, that the most violent action of which they are capable might seem useless. A little while ago, there was only one Democrat in this State for every eight Republicans. Now, however, conditions have slightly improved, and the opposition shows its consciousness of this improvement by getting out and working a little harder than usual for the election.

The proof that her opponents are busy, Miss Ely thinks, is that she is being talked about a great deal. In popular tap-rooms great cards have been posted, warning the wary not to vote for Gertrude Ely because she is a Prohibitionist! She can do her own talking as well, however. "Ely for State Senator" signs are hung in all possible places. One of these signs had the misfortune to be on the rear of a truck that was forced to stop by the side of the road on account of motor trouble. A witty Republican lady, driving by, leaned out of her automobile and called to the truckman,

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Fencing Match

Mr. Fiems, fencers from Philadelphia and from the College will give an exhibition fencing match on Thursday, November 1, at 8.00 P. M., in the gymnasium. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Wells Discusses Good and Bad Sides of Modern Germany

**Nazi Claims of Internal Peace,
Restoring of Proud Ideals,
Held to be True**

ANTI-SEMITIC POLICY, INJUSTICE CRITICIZED

There are so many contradictions, so much good, so much bad, so many lofty ideals, so many base practices in modern Germany that the state of affairs may well be called the Riddle of the Third Reich, said Dr. Roger H. Wells in his discussion of conditions in Germany, delivered last Monday as the first of the Anna Howard Shaw lecture series on current political and economic conditions. Dr. Wells' discussion was made possible by his participation in a trip to Germany last summer, made by fifty American professors under the auspices of the German government, in order to inspect the economic situation "with open eyes, open ears, and open hearts."

The National Socialists claim that they have relieved unemployment, created internal peace and outward unity, given back to the German people ideals and pride in themselves and in their country, given land to the peasants and equality and self-respect to the workers, and, in short, lifted up a stricken people. Their claims in these respects are, on the whole, true, but it is also true that they have adopted a racial policy which is unscientific in theory and barbarous in practice, that they have practically abolished freedom of thought, of speech, and of the press, and that they are still governed rather by personal caprice than by law.

The clues to the riddle of the Third Reich lie in the history of the past fifteen years, in answer to the question: why did the system of government obtaining from 1918 to 1933 fail? There are three reasons why it failed: the first lies in the impact of the depression on Germany, and here it may be noted that what has happened in Germany has had its counterpart in events elsewhere which were caused by the depression; the second lies in the inability of the politically inexperienced German people to deal with the politically complicated system of government existing during those years; and the third reason may be found in the provisions of the Versailles treaty, which was a Carthaginian peace for Germany. Some of the provisions of the treaty may represent distinct

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Bishop Reifsnider

For the past two weeks the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been in session at Atlantic City, and clergymen and missionaries from all over the world came to it. One of the most outstanding of these clergymen is the Right Reverend Charles S. Reifsnider, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Northern Tokyo, who has been able to arrange to hold the Chapel Service at Bryn Mawr on November fourth.

Bishop Reifsnider has spent most of his life in the service of the Church in Japan and knows Japan as do few others who are not subjects of the Mikado. In 1912 he was made President of St. Paul's University, Tokyo, and still holds that position, although his chief work now is the conduct of the great university at Ikebukuro. He lived through all the tragic scenes of the earthquake in 1923 and rendered heroic services then and afterwards in his earnest appeals to raise money for rebuilding St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, and for many other devastated regions. In 1924 he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop.

Bishop Reifsnider will talk next Sunday on *The Church's Mission in Japan* and has agreed to stay for discussion in the Common Room after the Service.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

(Founded in 1914)

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The Golden Rule

Among the blessings which we enjoy at Bryn Mawr is the extremely fair and lenient system of regulations regarding our behavior while under college jurisdiction. Even with the recent widespread movement for more complete student government in colleges, we can not help but realize that our system of Self-Government is more completely under the control of student-elected officers, than the governments of a great many colleges. Furthermore, there is no doubt that Bryn Mawr has the most lenient regulations of all the women's colleges. The Self-Government rules and regulations are intended to provide an intelligent system for the convenience and safety of the students and the maintenance of the reputation of the college.

Obviously a college needs some system of rules, whereby its students' activities may be regulated and whereby the college can keep track of its students; the second purpose of any college rules regarding conduct must be, to guard the reputation of the college, as well as the reputation of individual students. These necessary restrictions are based upon the assumption that the students in college are intelligent enough not only to take care of themselves, but to act in accordance with the rules of the college. Of course, it is impossible to formulate rules to govern all cases rigidly and to make provision for every situation that may confront a student. Any college that is so liberal as to allow complete student self-government, expects the student to act intelligently in an unusual situation, so comporting herself that she not only considers her own personal safety and reputation, but realizes the necessity for safeguarding the reputation of the college.

Since the revision of the Self-Government regulations last year, our student government organization has worked very efficiently to accomplish the dual purpose of keeping irreproachable, so far as our outside critics are concerned, the reputations of both the college and of the individual student. The board co-operates with the administration to accomplish this; but at the same time it acts entirely independently of the faculty and administration in making its final decisions. The fairness and logic of the system is obvious: in acting with the welfare of the college at large before it, the board is accomplishing the purpose of any kind of government; in judging students independently it provides the fairest judgement possible—that of students of the same age, who know from experience the problems that frequently confront other students.

The Fur-Lined Shroud

The wintry blasts are with us once again, as, we believe, you will scarcely have failed to notice. The long, bleak stretches of the wintry days and the even longer and bleaker stretches of the wintry nights, loom large before our apprehensive eyes. Already our noses, fingers, toes, and, in fact, practically all of us is beginning to ache at the thought of the early hours of those numerous mornings, when a dank chill settles upon the smoking room, and all that is visible of our beloved comrades through the frost is a blue hand emerging from a woolly rug to turn an occasional page, and a little column of smoke battling bravely with the ice floating above each bent head. We are at last reconciled to the perversity of an authority which has decreed that, even should the temperature fall below zero before Thanksgiving, no fire may be lighted in the halls or smoking rooms, and vice versa, even should the temperature hit 90 in the shade after Thanksgiving, the fire must go steadily on through the heat waves. But we are not reconciled to the thought of the chilly suffering which lies before us, and are even now racking our brains for intelligent methods of combating it.

This very day we intend to invest in fourteen sets of red flannel underwear, so that we will always have the possibility of wearing at least two sets, should one prove insufficient. We are buying a non-skid fountain pen guaranteed not to slip through mittened fingers, a fur-lined case for the feet with a specially constructed stove that heats, like the cigarette lighters in a car, on the slightest contact, several pairs of Dr. Denton's sleeping suits, and a pair of ear-muffs stuffed with cotton to prevent distraction when concentration is necessary. On very cold nights, we give fair warning that we have every intention of appearing in a fur-lined head shroud, somewhat similar to those worn by the Klu Klux Klan when in full session, with minute holes cut out for the eyes. Feeling, however, that all of this may yet prove insufficient for our protection, we suggest that the college invest in specially built armchairs from which padded cushions emit a slow, pervasive, and steady heat as soon as an occupant falls upon them

WIT'S END

THE HATHEIST

Whoile Oi was hin the gutter once
A-rollin', sod with beer,
Oi found ha book-wrote boi ha bloke
Called Danty Alleghier.

'E said they carst the 'eathen hinto
'ell
Till the tollin' hof the heverlarstin'
bell
O' Judgment, when the blinkin' dead
would 'wyke han'shout agyne,
Han' the blaested 'uns would burn
han' the blessed roise han'
shoine.

Han' that's hall very well with me;
Oi don't know has Oi'moind;
Han' myebe some dye Oi will see
That there his more to foind

Than you see hupon this bloody
planet, hearth,
Where there's seven deadly sins han'
grief han' mirth;
But Oi goes hon drinkin' bale han'
spirits, till moi nose ahoines
red,
Hand Oi'm glad enough to see mo
we to stagger home to bed.
—Tommy Tippler.

MOONBLIGHT DISSONATA

The moon was agog, as she heard
through the fog
The strains of a runic round
That rose through the pall over Tay-
lor Hall,
In a whirlpool of chaotic sound.

The stars did shiver, the clouds were
a-quiver
With harmonies not as such,
And even the sun, sleeping after his
run,
Was waked by the lightsome touch

Of girlish voices—not the best
choices—

Trying the wintry airs,
With a lusty shout that spread all
about
Like a fan from those on the
stairs.

The night was perplexed, nay, even
vexed,
When its calm was so shattered by
noise,
But the sun just said, as he slid into
bed,
"Let 'em be, they have few joys."
Abie the Ast ologer.

CALAMITY IN THE CLOISTERS

They found her, door-mat like, under the broad expanse of an archaeology tome. She was lying on the grass near the bare little fountain that forms the axis for Lantern Night. Yes, she had been rash. Torn between the ache for a weed and the vital necessity to absorb ancient diggings, she had determined to sit out on the Lib Terrazza, and absorb in and puff out all in one breath. It is all very well if you are reading the *Little Flowers of St. Francis*, but we women forget that Frailty is our middle name, according to the Elizabethan stamp of human characteristics, and we use little discretion when we trust ourselves to the colossi that repose opposite the Fioretti. She, of whom I speak—a decidedly Elizabethan type, staggered out with said colossus and balanced it precariously on her knees, as she sat herself daintily on the edge of the ivied wall. All went well till she came to the Pediment of Aegina, which she unearthed just two inches past the center of the book. She had puffed and absorbed sufficiently to forget the existence of the law of gravity, so whether it was on account of the marked stony aspect of the pediment, the oak leaf that alighted on the same, which our unfortunate timidly took for some great and fluttery insect, or the attractions of Mother Earth for its offspring we don't know, but the intrepid and thoughtless little deliver suddenly plunged into the cloisters, where she was found, later on, by Dr. Carpenter, who was searching for the

with eries of joy. We suggest that individual fires in cans be placed on the desk of each student in Taylor, and that pails of snow be placed at the entrance to every hall for the immediate remedying of all cases of frostbite. With our individual fires, our foot-stoves, at least six hot water bottles per girl, our heated arm chairs, and last, but far from least, our glittering underwear, let us dig in for the winter before the wintry blasts deprive us of what little beauty has been settled upon us.

missing volume. Let you who wade in archaeology beware, for we can't put up bronze tablets in memory of every one who takes the last leap: we are too fond of our primeval stones.

—Catherine the Coroner.

PRINCIPLES OF ARTICULATION

1. Oh, nineteen thirty-five, do you recall
The day you rushed downstairs in Taylor Hall
To pick your dog-eared copy out of all
The Diction books?

2. It cost you just a quarter for the thing,
And then you got your money back that spring;
'Twas very sad for Samuel Arthur King,
But very nice for you.

3. You knew you'd learn the language with great ease:
You soon found out you did not drop your g's,
Instead you dropped your palate, if you please—
Disturbing thought!

4. Ah, hearken back where memory grows dim:
We do not think your present accent prim,
Have you forgot the eayly biyd and wuym?
Or lymph, nymph, humph-ny?
—Voice of Bryn Mawr.

TEMPUS FUGIT

The ancient bell has rung;
The skirts and sweaters flung
On in a single whirl of arms
Have trundled up to Taylor,
Where Alexander charms
With marble handsomeness
The vagrants who arrived at Herben's door
Too late, yes, far too late: upon the stroke of past the eight
Short minutes. Woe for them, the poor
Returning innocents. They shrug a bit, they sigh;
They make the round of marble heads
And vow to each: "I will be prompt, I will not lie,
So long in bed where warmth does ooze
And dulla me till I lose
My will." And then they count upon their fingers ten
And find that cuts they have not one to spare—
Another shrug, a sigh on passing Deanish Doors,
And then
Return they to their radios for just a bit of air.

—She Who Stood and Waited.
Cheerio,
THE MAD HATTER.

IN PHILADELPHIA
Theatres

Broad: *The Pursuit of Happiness* is still with us. Apparently, we approve of the intimate life of our Revolutionary ancestors.

Erlanger: *Love! Out the Window* brings to our astonished gaze the story of an Hungarian "dental mechanic" (?) who worships from afar the daughter of a neighbor viewed through a window. When they finally get together, the results are really amazing.

Garrick: Sinclair Lewis' satire on a Civil War politician, *Jayhawker*, is a searing comment on the sordidness and insincerity of those who turned the war to their own profit.

Walnut: *She Loves Me Not!* No more need be said.

Orchestra Program

Sibelius *Finlandia*
Howe *Sand*
Strawinsky *The Fire Bird*
Tchaikowsky,

Symphony No. 5, E Minor
Leopold Stokowski conducting
Movies

Aldine: *Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round* treats us to a spattering of melodrama, music, comedy, and lavish production, plus a spattering of stars from the stage, screen, and radio. Nancy Carroll, Jack Benny, the Bos-

well Sisters, Mitzi Green, Sidney Blackmer and Sid Silvers are all included, and there is also a new Silly Symphony. We look with misgivings upon the entire situation, except for the Silly Symphony.

Boyd: Helen Hayes in *What Every Woman Knows*, in which the wisely modest Maggie proves far more clever than her husband ever reckons for. No one should miss this.

Earle: *One Exciting Adventure*, with Binnie Barnes, Neil Hamilton, and Paul Cavanagh. Eddie Cantor and Rubinoff are on the stage, and we feel that they would be worth waiting in line to see.

Fox: *Gambling*, with George M. Cohan.

Karlton: Our pet four star movie, *One Night of Love*, with Grace Moore, continues to reveal the trials and tribulations of love lives in operatic careers.

Locust Street: *Little Friend* is much on the order of *Madchen in Uniform*, with a 14-year-old girl trying to reconcile her quarreling parents, and almost being forced to testify in court against her mother, who has been unfaithful. Recommended.

Stanley: *The Gay Divorces*, with Fred Astaire and Alice Brady, has provided us with many of our modern tunes, including the Continental, a new edition of the Cariocha. Extremely funny and very fast-moving.

Stanton: *Our Daily Bread*, one of the best depression movies, concerns the difficulties of a destitute young married couple, who go back to the land, but discover that Nature is not so easy to handle. Very good.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Thurs. and Fri., Ann Harding in *The Fountain*; Sat., *The Case of the Howling Dog*, with Warren William and Mary Astor; Mon., Tues., and Wed., Bing Crosby in *She Loves Me Not*.

Seville: Wed., *It Happened One Night*, with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert; Thurs., Fri. and Sat., Janet Gaynor and Lew Ayres in *Servant's Entrance*; Mon. and Tues., *The Girl From Missouri*, with Jean Harlow and Franchot Tone; Wed., Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville in *Their Big Moment*.

Wayne: Wed. and Thurs., Constance Bennett and Fredric March in *The Affairs of Cellini*; Fri. and Sat., Robert Montgomery in *Hide Out*; Mon. and Tues., Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in *British Agent*; Wed., Charlie Chan in *Lo don*, with Warner Oland.

Lecture Recital Given

By Mr. Guy Marriner

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Victorian era of punctiliousness, prudery, and love of tradition, which killed the originality of the English musical genius for a century and a half.

Johann Sebastian Bach, born in 1685, exerted an amazing influence on music by developing all the forms of instrumental music in a new and independent way. His enormous output in every field was dominated by the idea of unity and by his own titanic personality. Bach's natural creative principle is the conception of counterpoint, the "art of combining melodies," where every voice is treated in an independent line. Bach conceives voices over against each other, and weaves them into a harmonious whole obedient to the laws of strict counterpoint.

The fugue is polyphonic and architectural, but displays an astounding inward musical life. Developed according to strict counterpoint, its necessary parts are: subject, answer in a number of voices, counter subject, and stretto or binding of the parts together. The fugue is the most elaborate musical form, but Bach never sacrifices poetic beauty for technical ingenuity.

Bach so far transcended the music and instruments of his time that his music has been transcribed by nearly all great composers since his time. Transcriptions that enlarge on the original are the work of nature, but it is decadent and distasteful to popularize classical music.

Bach's music is both purely classical and romantic. In the fugues it is the ideal of pure music, but all his music expresses poetic plastic ideas and emotions, as does all true music. Bach is architecture in sound and must be presented with clarity and plasticity and yet with a feeling of emerging from the earthly into the spiritual world.

Varsity Hockey Team Routs Rosemont, 6-1

Second Downs Merion C. C. 3-0;
Both Games Speedy; Driving;
Teamwork Good

VARSITY YET UNBEATEN

In spite of the absence of a number of first string players, the Varsity Hockey team defeated Rosemont in a decidedly one-sided contest, 6-1.

Bryn Mawr pounded the opposing defense throughout the game, whereas Rosemont scored its only goal in one concentrated attack in the second half. In spite of many corners and numerous fumbles, play on the whole was fast, the defense backing up the forwards much better than in previous games. The passing was fairly smooth as far as it went, but there was less concerted effort than usual, due perhaps to the loss of so many regular players.

Cary, though a bit ragged at the start, led the attack after the first few minutes of play and scored four of the six goals. Bridgman, at half, should be mentioned especially for her co-operation with the forwards, and the blocking of several Rosemont attempts to get the ball into Bryn Mawr territory. The Rosemont backfield, we think, deserves a lot of credit for withstanding such a constant barrage as well as it did.

So far, the season has progressed very well, but the most dangerous threats are yet to come: the Merion Cricket Club on Saturday and the

Philadelphia Cricket Club before the big Swarthmore game on November 17. The chances at the moment seem fairly favorable, for we certainly have the material and the coaching, and should have the results.

Rosemont **Bryn Mawr**
Bulger r. w. Taggart
Bonniwell r. i. Harrington
Farrell c. f. Cary
Kell l. i. Bakewell
Schioth l. w. Brown
Duffy r. h. Bridgman
Wenger c. h. Kent
Hecker l. h. Evans
Monaghan r. f. Jackson
Carson l. f. Seltzer
Durnitig g. Smith

Substitutions—Rosemont: Fitzpatrick for Schroth.

Goals—Rosemont: Farrell, 1. Bryn Mawr: Cary, 4; Bakewell, 1; Harrington, 1.

In one of the best second Varsity games we have seen at Bryn Mawr in a couple of years, the yellow and white reserves defeated the strong Merion Cricket Club A team on Monday afternoon. The day was cold and crisp and somehow the peppy feeling was conveyed to the players. Indeed we have yet to see a game which was more filled with clean, sharp drives and nice, neat stikework. After some ten minutes of hard and constant attacking of the Merion cage, the team was rewarded with a one-point lead when Bennett sent in a beautiful goal while following up a shot from the edge of the striking circle. Bryn Mawr kept on pressing to increase the advantage, but found the Merion defense almost impenetrable. Finally, about two minutes

Glee Club

Barbara Cary, '36, has been elected business manager of the Glee Club to replace J. Matteson, who resigned. The Glee Club also announces that it has decided to give *Pirates of Penzance* this spring.

before the half ended Hope Gimbel ran through the last defenses with some pretty dodging and lodged a hard drive in the goal. During the second half, the defense was given several tests by the Merion forwards, who attacked numerous times with great vigor. The defense did splendidly, however, and Leighton in the goal had only two or three stops to make in the entire game. There was a noticeable improvement in the co-operation between the halfbacks and the forwards when Bryn Mawr was on the attack. No longer was there a great gap between the backs and forwards and clearing shots from the opposing backfield were generally intercepted and sent up to the forwards again. As a result of this fine unity of play a third goal was netted about midway in the concluding half.

Varsity II **Merion C. C. A.**
Fa th r. w. Strohbar
Harrington r. i. Jones
Gimbel c. Roberts
Bennett l. i. M. Townsend
Hase l. w. Traynor
Hemphill r. h. Wood
Little c. h. Marsh
Bucher l. h. Williams
P. Evans r. b. Foster
Gratwick l. b. MacCoy
Leighton g. Rodman
Subs: Pitroff for Bucher.

Not Out of the Stacks

We were almost minded to change the name and aim of this column. We had a good deal of success in our wish-fulfillment program and got to read Benchley's *From Bed to Worse* (or *Comforting Thoughts About the Bison*). The old mania (dearie me, but we thought we sloughed it off some time ago) came upon us once more: we almost persuaded ourselves to rename our allotted space, "Behind the Bookend—or, No Creative Urge."

From Bed to Worse is a classic. It leaves a lump in the throat and a feeling for the beauty of a Saturday drizzle with scrubby bushes. It left us inarticulate: as we go back over the first two sentences in this paragraph, we realize that it isn't what we originally intended to say at all. We meant to be hypercritical and unprejudiced. We said to ourselves, with good intention: "Now, now, Zymole Trokey (not our real name. We are deliberately concealing our identity) this is the time to cast away all personal feeling. Bias must to the winds." Yes. We remember the high childish laughter that first warned our parents of the Benchleyphobia when we read *The Treasurer's Report* in our youth. It was a memorable occasion: more so than the reading of *From Bed to Worse*.

If it weren't for the fact that we think *The Treasurer's Report* incomparable (maybe because it was a first—and puppy—love), we would be absolutely unrestrained in our praise of this latest collection of essays. We shall try herewith to effect a conversion: *From Bed to Worse* is as funny as *No Poems*, has inimitable illustrations by Gluyas Williams, contains

a piece on pigeons (all persons on campus who are aroused early by these feathered friends, please note), a take-off of *The Good Earth*, a revelation about the Sistine Frescos (nota bene: all History of Art people) and various and sundry essays solving the Present Situations (if only by providing poetic escape). It eff... a catharsis of the emotions: your year ducts will be emptied from the strain, and you will be left in a happy, if flabby and chair-ridden, condition.

Mr. Benchley is one of the better humorists of our day. It is not for us to discover that fact, and it would be the finish of us if we were to declare with fervent personal devotion, that he is the most consistently funny of the lot of writers of humorous prose (there would be the Wodehouse fans, and the clan that read Leacock in the days when he wrote *Nonsense Novels* and *Literary Lapels*, and the Thurburber converts and the Donald Ogden Stewart School of behaviorists). We'd like to, but the waters in that direction are deep—and not at all still.

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Voice of Bryn Mawr

October 27, 1934.

To the Editor of the News:

After reading your recent editorial on the "Mystery of the Reserve Room," it seems evident that the writer is ignorant of the rules governing the reserved books. Exceptions to the posted rules are always made when good reasons are presented.

In the first place, the student, who is leaving for the week-end and who wants to take a book, is allowed to take it at 9.30 on Friday evening, provided there are other copies of the book available, that the class is small, and that she can assure the librarian that such an act does not interfere with the work of the other students.

Secondly, as for the "studious spirit" who reads "unwanted supplementary books," it has been the practice for the librarian to take said book from the reserve and to allow the "studious spirit" to take the book in her own name and thus to remove the danger of "mould" gathering on the "incomprehensible" volume.

The third point is well taken. It has seemed to the librarian entirely unnecessary to have a reserve at all for the small class. It would seem far better to allow the "scholar" who "involves herself in a small class of a higher and deeper nature" to be permitted to take the needed books from the Stacks in her own name and thus not be hampered by the two hour time limit, which is absolutely necessary for books in more popular demand. This, however, is a matter for the individual professor to decide.

As far as the fourth point is concerned, the librarian will not attempt to judge of the relative "conducive" merits of the "interior decoration" of the smoking-room and of the library reading room as places for serious work. Experience has proven that it is not wise to allow reserve books generally to be taken from the building during the day. However, students have always been allowed to take reserve books to any part of the library building, including the Cloisters, provided they indicate their location on the reserve slip. Also, books may be taken to a student's room or to the Infirmary in case of illness.

Your writer probably does not realize that each hall is provided with a library which contains duplicates of many of the books which are always put on the reserve. The books may be used in private rooms or smoking-rooms when a proper charge has been left for them.

We agree with the writer that we shall always have the lawless and the careless with us. Their actions work a hardship; not on the librarians, but on their own classmates. It is because of them that rules are necessary.

Finally, it has been the policy of this college library to have as few rules as possible and to permit only such rules as have for their objective the greatest good for the greatest number.

Sincerely yours,
LOIS A. REED,
Librarian.

Dr. Wells Discusses Situation in Germany

Continued from Page One

advances in humanity, but for the Germans they represent degradation. The outside world made the conditions that made the Third Reich possible, and we may not, therefore, talk too glibly of German guilt, for we are accomplices before the fact.

Hitlerism has brought internal peace and outward unity to Germany. The Communist street disorders are a thing of the past, and the Republic, which, under the old Weimar, was divided into states whose relation to the central government was unsatisfactory, is now divided into administrative departments. No more petty politics and states' rights may impede the development of the country.

The referendum vote of August 19th showed that 85 per cent. of the people are in favor of the government. Contrary to general belief, there was no intimidation in the voting: there were rumors of falsification of the returns, but the majority of the people is certainly behind the government. In the Catholic sections, in Red Berlin, and in Hamburg, where there has been a

decline in foreign trade, a larger percentage of the people were opposed to the government, but there is no doubt that internal peace and outward unity are an established fact. Whether this peace and unity have been bought at too high a price remains to be seen.

National Socialism is imbued with idealism and a spirit of self-sacrifice. "Common good comes before individual good," or "General welfare before private gain" is a common maxim. The people, especially the young people, have enthusiasm, devotion, faith in the future and in a new and better state of German blood on German soil. Nazism is essentially a Youth Movement, and the young people have responded to Hitler's call. The spirit of self-sacrifice may be found in all classes, as was demonstrated in the relief movement last winter, when seven million needy Germans were given assistance. Too much stress has been laid in the papers on the barbarous side of Nazism, for the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization cannot be disregarded. Hitler is now launching a campaign for the coming winter against hunger and cold in the face of even greater difficulties than existed last year.

Unemployment has decreased from six million in January, 1933, to two million, four hundred thousand in August, 1934. Part of the decrease was due to a natural revival of internal trade, but mainly to the public works program. Old roads and houses are being repaired, new roads and houses are being built. There is a Voluntary Labor Service, corresponding to our Civilian Conservation Corps, which does reforestation and road-building. The Labor Service is voluntary for the rank and file between the ages of 17 and 25, but is compulsory for University students. It does not train for war, as is commonly believed, but does train the young people in the principles of Nazism, and it attempts to raise the standard of physique. All the unmarried young people have been discharged from their positions in business and industry, and put to work in the Labor Service. Their positions are filled by married older people, and pressure has been put on the employers to hire more workers and to discharge no one. In the case of a husband and wife both being employed, the woman is discharged, and in order to encourage marriages, State loans are made to newly-married couples. Twenty-five per cent. of the loan is canceled for each child born. The tax on automobiles has been abolished, and other taxes have been reduced. Part of the net profits of any business are exempted from taxation if it is used to replace the plants and machinery.

Two criticisms may be made of the employment statistics. First, they are not computed on a pre-Hitler basis, because the 930,000 people in the Relief works are listed as employed, although they receive only 25 pfennigs a day. The Jews and Pacifists who lost their jobs in the Revolution are not listed as unemployed if they have pensions or incomes. Furthermore, the total volume of wages has not increased, and the wage level has increased only slightly, while prices have risen through inflation, so that real wages are generally lower than before the Revolution.

A more important criticism may be raised that the unemployment decrease may not be permanent. The recovery program has been largely financed on credit, dependent on an industrial revival, but an industrial revival is impossible in a country whose domestic prices are rising, whose raw materials are imported, and which is faced with the problem of tariffs and Jewish boycotts. The floating debt is becoming unmanageable, and a collapse has been predicted in the next three months, but a collapse is impossible unless Hitler is assassinated. Germany can live as a self-contained economic unit, but it must be on a lower standard of living. The public works program must be maintained permanently, but not at its present extent.

It is true that the peasant is more secure in his land holdings than formerly and is being protected against eviction for debt. Stress is being laid on the independent small farmer, and a planned agricultural program is being introduced to make German agriculture independent. But the division of large estates into small farms, while it provides tangible benefits for the farmers, is an uneconomic agricultural policy.

It is also true that the worker has

gained more equality and respect, but the trade unions have been destroyed, and the labor organizations which have been set up are no more a solution of the labor problem than are the United States company unions. There is a good deal of latent radicalism, and employers complain that employees are more difficult to deal with in the labor organizations than they were in the old trade unions.

The more unfavorable aspects of National Socialism may now be considered. The injustice of the Anti-Semitic policy cannot be explained away, although there is no doubt that there was a troublesome Jewish problem in Germany. The Jews in Germany are not physically tortured, but they suffer real mental anguish. Young men and women of names that were great in the 19th century are now all outcasts. Jewish bankers, industrialists, and business men are better off than doctors, lawyers, and teachers, and the Jews are better tolerated in cities like Berlin than in the country districts. The fact that some Jews are coming back to Berlin does not mean that the official policy is changing, but that many Germans who are loyal to the new regime are unsympathetic with this racial policy.

The Christian Church has been attacked because it has been strongly opposed to the Jewish oppression, and because many Germans feel that the Church is objectionable because of its Jewish origin. Some people want a German religion, and some want to retain Christianity with a conception of Christ as a Nordic type and not as a humble Nazarene. Some people believe that Christ was not a Jew, but an Aryan, and want to exclude from any religious positions anyone who is of non-Aryan descent or is married to a non-Aryan.

On the Protestant side, the unity of the new church has been wrecked by rebellion and schism. The Catholics feel that non-political Catholic societies are being persecuted and that loyal Catholics are being arrested and imprisoned. The Nazi officials do not want a fight with Rome until after the Sahr plebiscite next January, for the Sahr is a Catholic region. For years the German Protestants have wanted to unite the Lutheran and Calvinist faiths into one German church. Outward unity was achieved last year, but no agreement could be reached on questions of method, policy, or belief. When the Christians seized the power fraudulently and elected Ludwig Müller as Bishop, the Protestant congregation rebelled, and now an open schism exists. Hitler has said that the state would not interfere in Church matters, but the state has intervened in behalf of the Christians and the Reichsbishop. The Protestants are driven to holding church services in which detailed accounts of the church struggle are given, for no news of the struggle may find its way into the papers.

Freedom of thought and "kultur" are regulated. "Kultur" is under a bureau, which organizes radio speeches, lectures, and propaganda. The National Ministry Office for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda publishes each month a list of suggested books, whose titles inlude *Mein Kampf*, *Our Sahr: Land Without Future*, and *Land Without Children*. Some questions may still be debated if they are related to ways and means or if the debate is held within the party. Academic freedom in the Social Sciences is restricted, and the scope of education is narrowed. The individual is being taught and developed for the good of the state. The press is so strictly censored that the public relies for its news on rumors and on the foreign press. Many educated Germans declare that they know only what they read in the London papers.

The fact that Germany is still governed by personal caprice rather than by law was demonstrated in the suppression of the Roehm revolt on June 30, 1934. June 30 was nothing less than a modern Saint Bartholomew's Day, and there is no knowing how many people were slain. Some of them were shot because they knew too much about the burning of the Reichstag, but it is generally agreed that there were serious differences in the parties. In September there was growing talk of the need for a second revolution, and it was rumored that at the burial of Mrs. Ernst, a Storm Trooper had tried to shoot Hitler. This offers a partial extenuation of the severe treatment meted out to the unfaithful leaders, but, nevertheless, June 30 and July 1 will remain the blackest

days in the history of National Socialism.

Although Germany is rearming, German militarism is no worse than other militarisms. The Germans say that they do not want war, but that they expect it. The worst part of the situation is that the will to peace is failing in Europe. But just as Germany and her allies were not solely responsible for the World War, so Germany will not be solely responsible for any new war that may arise.

Dr. Wells concluded by saying that he did not ask for blind approval of the Nazis, but for sympathetic and intelligent understanding of the struggle of a great nation to find itself.

News of the New York Theatres

We rejoice to read that in the eyes of better critics than we Sean O'Casey's *Within the Gates* is the masterpiece of the New Theatre. For once, the blasé and disillusioned reviewers are united in their joy over finding a play that is "brave and beautiful and stirring," that satisfies their dreams of a "many-voiced drama that would plunge deeper and soar higher than nervous realism and employ singing and dancing as handmaids of the stage." *Within the Gates* lectures the audience in no uncertain terms; it fights fear and hypocrisy in sneering sarcasms; but it is not the play of a disappointed cynic. Basically, Mr. O'Casey enjoys all the fun and glory of living, and to such an extent that he has no time and very bitter words for people who do not enjoy it too. He looks upon life with an ardent love that has not been equalled since the time of the Elizabethans, and when he has gotten through exhibiting life to the audience, no trivial realism will ever satisfy them again.

Not since the days of the dearly beloved *Once in a Lifetime* has Hollywood been held up for its full share of ridicule. But this year we have with us a satirical opus by Lawrence Riley, entitled *Personal Appearance*, which is not far from following in the footsteps of its immortal predecessor. At first glance, the plot appears to be rather thin. The wife of the president of Super Pictures, Inc., is an egotistical lady in the best Hollywood tradition, who looks upon life and finds it to be composed of obedient satellites. She comes a cropper in her expectations, however, when, in the midst of a personal appearance tour with the traditional sparkling press agent, she becomes stranded on an Eastern Pennsylvania farm. It could not be otherwise but that she should fall violently in love with the unsophisticated, inexperienced, and gangling farmer's son, but albeit the idea is a trifle overdone, the ensuing complications are amusing in the extreme.

The opening of the week that is guaranteed to make the whole college wish it could get to Broadway tonight was Noel Coward's *Conversation Piece*. We are getting rather tired of saying that Noel Coward's latest play is not so good as *Private Lives*: we suspect that never again will the mood of the theatre and the genius of a playwright be just right for another such piece of perfect, sophisticated, and mannered drawing room comedy. We might just as well give up hope, and accept what comes from the pen of Mr. Coward with thanks and fond memories. *Conversation Piece*, as you may have inferred by now, is not so good as—need we go on? But it provides an evening's light and highly amusing entertainment, especially for those who pride themselves on their ability to understand dialogue, a good half of which is in French. The superbly vivacious and finished acting of Yvonne Printemps, and the beauty of the theme song, "I Follow My Secret Heart," are worth seeing and hearing for themselves alone, but, in addition, the theme and plot of the play are intrinsically funny. The setting is Brighton in 1811, and the costuming is a revelation of the beauty of the period's clothes. Yvonne Printemps plays the part of a young French girl who is picked up in a Paris cafe by an Englishman and brought to Brighton, purely as a business proposition, in order to marry her off to a rich duke. In Brighton, however, she displays a disturbing tendency to make friends with mistresses instead of with the nobility, and the scene in which she invites two mistresses to a party of all the élite and their wives, held to cinch the question of marrying her off, is something that no one should miss.

Another play which we venture to

Fencing

Pauline Manahip, '36, has been appointed fencing manager for 1934-35.

recommend is *The First Legion*, a drama of Jesuit life. The charm of this play lies in the variety of its characterizations, and the most widely diverse and dubious audiences have been completely captivated by it. It has a serenity and repose which is foreign, to put it mildly, to the Broadway stage, and anyone who is not bored by the simple things of life, will be deeply interested in the peaceful and yet complicated lives of these simple priests. The main point of disension occurs over a miracle which is discovered to have been false, and over the question of whether its falseness shall be concealed or announced to the public. One of the priests loses his faith in God when this discovery is made, but recovers it finally when a real miracle actually is performed. This is not, as we have previously hinted, a highly exciting play, but is worth seeing for the sake of the atmosphere and characterization.

Miss Ely's Speech Rouses Enthusiasm

Continued from Page One

"Look here, your trouble's not in the front; it's in the rear!"

Miss Ely does not mind being talked about, but she does object to being misunderstood. Recently a gentleman who is an outstanding citizen in his town refused to be introduced to her "because she was a politician." Of course, she is a politician, but all these are not alike. This man, without inquiring about her at all, took it for granted that anyone running for office was striving for private gain and fame. Such unqualified disapproval of politicians is worse than party inertia. Outstanding citizens, and all citizens, should make an effort to discover if candidates are self-seeking as is commonly supposed, or if some of them are moved by an interest in general welfare and in the re-vitalizing of politics.

Thus, understanding of each other's aims and needs is necessary for the candidate and for the voter. Knowledge of a wide range of people is necessary for fullness of private life as well. People living in a narrow group miss the general tendencies and spirit of their time and remain undeveloped. Other men beyond one's own small circle should be met with friendly tolerance and curiosity. "Friends" is more than a politician's way of addressing his audience. It symbolizes a warm interest and arouses sympathy in return. An old Italian laborer once asked Miss Ely if she had heard how President Roosevelt began a speech on the radio. "He began," elucidated the old man, with a broad, satisfied smile, "he began, 'Friends.'"

"So, Friends," concluded Miss Ely. "Will you please remember what I came here to ask and almost forgot about? Please vote for me!"

THE PANTS PROBLEM OR WHERE CAN WE HIDE?

Taylor clock: excellent view of moon, but accommodations crowded.
Taylor loft: large and barren, with bookish atmosphere.
Taylor basement: if you don't mind Joe.
Library towers: if you don't mind bats.
Stacks: complete solitude.
Carola Woerishoeffer Room: also complete solitude.
The Catacombs under Rock: if you won't get wrapped around the pipes.
May Day Room: a piano for raucous gatherings.
Self-Gov. Room: bearding the lion in his den.
Dressing rooms and scenery loft in Goodhart: dangerous (?), unless agile.
Dalton Zoo (5th floor): if you don't mind guinea pigs and rabbits.
Rock Show Case: can be both heard and seen.
Pam Show Cases: can be seen but not heard.
Merion Show Case: can be heard but not seen.
Denbigh Show Case: can be neither heard nor seen.

Dr. Velmann Criticizes Whole of Atomic Theory

Continued from Page One

has now ceased to exist because two theories have been worked out that can explain motion without the alienation of a world continuum.

The first is Kant's theory of dynamic matter. He said that matter was composed of infinitesimal centers surrounded by fields of force. It occupies space by intensity rather than bulk, and is penetrable according to the concentration of material properties. A field of force manifests itself in gravitation, inertia, or electro-magnetism. Matter identified with these fields of force is dynamic and not static like the atoms. It occupies an extensive area of unbroken substrata and changes according to the laws of nature.

Relativity, the second theory, explains nature in four dimensions. The universe is composed of events that have spatial and temporal extension. Because of the four dimensions, these events never get in each other's way. In such a system, change and motion are only characteristics which events have in relation to one another. That is to say, change and motion are internal features embedded in unchangeable phenomena. When this four dimensional event-continuum is conceived, the necessity of empty space is eliminated.

The early Materialists made their greatest mistake when they assumed that boundless and infinite meant one and the same thing. Space was un-

bounded, they said, because it could only be bounded by more space; and so on ad infinitum. They went on to claim that space was infinite, because they thought of it as Euclidian rather than three dimensional in character. A Euclidian figure is a flat surface and has a zero curvature, while a two dimensional figure is spherical and has a positive curvature. If one imagines the surface of a sphere from a two dimensional view, it is quite easy to see how the Atomists made their mistake. The spherical surface seems unbounded and yet the sphere itself is finite in magnitude. Since the Materialistic philosophers were not acquainted with the third dimension, they did not realize that space could be unbounded and yet finite.

This mistaken conception of space was somewhat justified, but the arguments with which the Atomists tried to prove infinity were extremely fallacious. They tried to prove the infinite extension of space on the basis of finite spatial measurements or boundaries. They thought of finite parts as the logical antithesis to an infinite whole. This means that the reality of space contradicts its ultimate nature because the parts and the whole are incompatible. In the same manner, they proved the infinity of matter by the aggregation of unrelated atoms, each finite in magnitude. But the number of atoms can never be infinite because another atom can always be added. Such a conception of matter is essentially incomplete because a totality has been established which can never be reached.

Infinity is not an impossible con-

cept if its true nature is understood. In the first place, it should never be confused with the greatest number of things, and in the second place, it cannot be made up of independent elements. Infinity is the character of a class, the elements of which have two important characteristics: one, they are different internally, and two, they are mutually dependent. Integral numbers, for example, are infinite. If you remove one number the series becomes meaningless because the elements are all relative to each other. Also a line has an infinite number of points, but they are all interdependent.

The essential thing to remember in discussing infinity is that the whole must precede the parts. If you start with the finite you can never reach the infinite. For instance, it is impossible to start combining points into a line and achieve infinity because another point can always be added. On the other hand, by starting with an infinite whole the finite parts become intelligible.

Dr. Velmann's concluding criticism concerned the Atomists' idea of perception. These philosophers were the first to draw the line between the real and apparent qualities. The real qualities later came to be called the primary qualities. They were the original mathematical qualities that existed in nature. The apparent or secondary qualities were sensory. Atoms, of course, only had the primary qualities and were therefore imperceptible.

When the Atomists came to explain perception in terms of these qualities they soon created a paradox. Atoms, imperceptible in themselves, could be presented as perceptible models to the mind. Sensations were caused by the local distribution and movement of the atoms. In this way perception was reduced to mechanics. In spite of this, the Materialists said that sense impressions were essentially subjective. Sensations could not be real because no two people perceived alike. The idea of relativity never occurred to the Atomists. If it had, they would

have realized that primary qualities could be reduced to secondary because both motion and shape are relative.

The Atomists, impressed by the uniformity and regularity of nature, tried to explain it. They evolved a system based on the assumption of least parts, but introduced into this system two alien features, empty space and infinity. They made this mistake and others, largely because they had no clear idea of the meaning of a law of nature.

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Movie Review

Little Friend is the story of a sensitive child, who, because of an unhappy home-life, is driven to attempt suicide. This bald statement might lead one to believe that *Little Friend* is another bad imitation of *Maedchen in Uniform* or of *Poil de Carotte*. The title sounds sentimental and the ballyhoo about fourteen-year-old Nova Pilbeam, who plays the title role, has been of the most misleading sort. She has been styled "the glamorous new screen personality," which immediately evokes visions of a youthful imitation of Marlene Dietrich, complete with false eyelashes and langorous gazes in interminable close-ups. *Little Friend* is not, however, a bad imitation, nor is its heroine either a young Marlene Dietrich or an older Shirley Temple. The film is a beautifully written and directed study of divorce and of how it affects a child, and its heroine is a remarkable actress.

It is the emotional life of Felicity, as played by Nova Pilbeam, that forms the theme of *Little Friend*. Almost all the action is seen through her eyes, and is important only in so far as it affects her mind and heart. Symbolism throughout is freely and interestingly employed to bring us closer to her inner existence. Felicity is the only child of well-to-do parents; she lives in a beautiful house in London, and has the most lavishly appointed room that it has ever been our pleasure to see. Everything a little girl could want or need is hers: goldfish, a puppy, a scooter, specially built furniture, a long evening dress with a velvet cape. Her life is mapped out for her along the most wholesome and edifying lines, as the hour-by-hour chart drawn up by her governess shows. She is, however, not only lonely and bored with piano, elocution lessons, and carefully supervised walks in the park, but she is also acutely unhappy. Her mother, so beautiful that she reminds Felicity of the nymph in the poem that she is learning, quarrels constantly with her father. Felicity cannot help seeing that the continual domestic excitement is connected with her mother's friendship

for Mr. Hilliard, the handsome actor, who makes such a point of calling her, Felicity, his little friend. From the head of the stairs, when she is supposed to be asleep, Felicity hears the quarrel rage and understands far more of it than her parents realize. She wants desperately to help them, wants them to explain things to her, take her into their confidence. They, on their side, reassure her with statements that ring false in her ears, so that she is driven back on herself. She is quite alone with her poor, confused knowledge that something is horribly wrong and that no one will give her a chance to try her hand at setting it right.

There is not a single stock type in the film. Margaret Kennedy and Christopher Isherwood, who adapted Ernst Lothar's novel for the screen, preserved his characters with unusual fidelity. *Little Friend* is another milestone in British-Gammon Production's progress. It is the result of intelligence on the part of adapters, director, and photographers—and of a talent that almost amounts to genius on the part of Nova Pilbeam.

F. C. V. K.

Summer School Gives Stimulating Schedule

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Institute and Fels Planetarium. In the gym basement there were classes in charcoal drawing, and here the backdrops for the dramatic productions were made, using a very ef-

fective type of poster work. Dramatics were in charge of an instructor from the Vassar-Experimental Theatre.

Emphasis also has been placed in the school program on the need for a well-rounded plan of recreation and systematic work in the health department. This includes instruction and practice in tennis, swimming, baseball and other field games; also folk dancing, gymnastics, and the more uninteresting routine of frequent medical and physical examinations, to keep check on individual progress toward better health. In these activities the undergraduate representatives from leading women's colleges, including Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and Goucher, as well as Bryn Mawr, take an active part. Such activities lead to a better enjoyment of leisure and to a more intelligent understanding of an individual and social health program.

The students are recruited from all parts of the United States, and this summer there were six foreign students, representing England, Sweden, Holland, and Germany. There is a great advantage in this diversity of origin, for in discussion, local, sectional, and national differences are brought out and understood with sympathy.

Girls who seem to be natural leaders are sought out by regional committees. They attend winter classes, and those who show the most interest and intelligence are chosen in the spring to come to Summer School. Many of these must sacrifice their

jobs in order to come. In 1932 only thirteen out of the one hundred and ten women here at the school had full-time jobs to which they were sure they could return. It is significant that so many women in the past have had the foresight to be bold, and that these students are willing to risk losing their jobs, and to give up two months' pay. They are eager to learn and to fill every available minute with study. It is most unfortunate that due to insufficient funds the school has in the last two years been restricted to a term of six weeks. Until 1932 the term was eight weeks, which was found to be long enough in which to accomplish a significant amount of work. It takes a few weeks for the girls to become accustomed to academic life, and more than three weeks are then needed to draw the work together to a satisfactory conclusion.

The reason for this curtailment is lack of funds. Money is raised for the school by regional committees of Bryn Mawr Alumnae and Summer School Alumnae. It is also raised

through subscriptions and benefits, and to a great extent by the Bryn Mawr undergraduates here on campus. It is one of our greatest interests, and as an experiment in workers' education deserves interested and unflagging support. Those who give to the work for the Bryn Mawr Summer School this year will be supporting a movement which is at the same time providing relief of the body, stimulus of mind, and definite progress toward clear thinking in a complex economic system.

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Managing Director

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Tasty Sandwiches, Delicious Sundaes,
Superior Soda Service
Music—Dancing for girls only

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All hats and berets in your exact head size

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